To the PUBLIC.

IT has invariably been a Cuſtom with Editors, in announcing new Publications, to beſpeak the Attention, and conciliate the Regard of the candid and enlightened, by exhibiting the Plan of their intended Work.—Ever attentive to deſerve the Favor of their Friends, and the Patronage of the Public, by a full Exertion of their Induſtry, and of that general Knowledge of public Affairs, which, with all Humility, they preſume themſelves to have acquired in the Line of their Profeſſion, the Editors of the *NEW-YORK DAILY GAZETTE* beg Leave to inform the Community, that their Preſs, which has hitherto been *twice a Week* employed in their Service, ſhall henceforth be *daily* devoted to the Diſſemination of uſeful and intereſting Intelligence.

To give general Satisfaction requires the higheſt Degree of Attention and Circumſpection. Conſcious however of the Rectitude of their Intentions, ſupported by the Reflection of their having deſerved in ſome Degree the Eſteem and Confidence of their Fellow-Citizens, and determined on meriting their further Favor and Patronage, the Editors boldly enter on their Undertaking, which, however arduous, muſt, if ſucceſsful, be acknowledged uſeful to the Community, and honorable to themſelves.

Having eſtabliſhed an extenſive Plan of Correſpondence in Europe and the Weſt-Indies, as well as throughout the Union, the Editors moſt particularly requeſt Aſſiſtance from Gentlemen of Learning and Genius in this State; whoſe liberal Opinions on civil Liberty, and Government in general, cannot fail of being always acceptable to a free People. For *Eſſays* and Strictures on ſuch Subjects, the Editors ſhall deem themſelves highly obliged to their former and future Correſpondents.

Thoſe lighter Effuſions of the Mind, where *Fancy* is reſtrained by *Judgment*, and *Wit* is ſubſervient to *Religion* and *Morality*, ſhall alſo be gratefully received. But whilſt the Editors declare themſelves willing to pleaſe the younger and fairer part of the Community, they will, without Heſitation, reject thoſe Pieces, which are at firſt deſtructive of the Morals of a People, and ultimately of political Freedom.

The Editors moſt gratefully acknowledge their Obligations to thoſe Gentlemen, who were Subſcribers to the *Independent Journal*, for the Support which they have given to the Eſtabliſhment of the *New-York Daily Gazette*.—But from the very great Expence which muſt attend this new Undertaking, and the extraordinary Exertions which it demands, they are led to hope, that other Gentlemen, Patrons of Induſtry and laudable Enterpriſe, will favor them by honouring the Subſcription-Liſt with their Names.

Advertiſements (on the moſt moderate Terms) ſhall be inſerted with Correctneſs and Punctuality.

The Public are now in Poſſeſſion of their Plan; and they beg Leave to ſubſcribe themſelves, with all Reſpect and Deference,

Their moſt obedient, and humble Servants,

J. & A. M'Lean.

For the NEW-YORK DAILY GAZETTE.

The MODERATOR. No. I.

Nil ſuit unquam
Sic diſpar ſibi ——— HORACE.

HOW INCONSISTENT, AND HOW WEAK IS MAN!

THE inconſiſtency of man, both with reſpect to opinion and action, is univerſally acknowledged and lamented. Nor is his levity confined to trifles. It pervades his life, and actuates the whole tenor of his conduct. Conquerors of nations have often been the dupes of ignorant ſlaves, and worthleſs women. Thoſe who have been for ages the themes of panegyric for valor, and other ſhining qualities, muſt have been frequently conſcious of their own weakneſs, and, if as candid as *Themiſtocles*, would have made as open an acknowledgment. "I govern the *Athenians*," ſaid that great ſtateſman and general; "my wife governs me; ſhe is governed by her ſon, and he by a courtezan."

The wiſdom of *Soloman* is not more fully recorded than his imbecility; and the valor and conduct of the firſt *Cæſar* could ſcarcely protect him from the ſnares of a woman and an eunuch. The fate of *Anthony*, one of his ſucceſſors, is well known; nor was his artful rival, *Octavius Cæſar*, exempt from equal frailties. But *Livia* was a ſenſible and deep politician; *Cleopatra* a cunning and luxurious woman. The latter exerted her authority with proud oſtentation; the former governed through ſeeming obedience.

Dionyſius, who had been tyrant of *Sicily*, was not more contemptible after he became a pedagogue at *Corinth*, than the Emperor *Charles* Vth. when practiſing the auſterities of a monaſtery. Of the two *Catos*, whom hiſtory has celebrated, one was ſordidly avaricious; the other became the victim of his own pride and (perhaps) timidity. Although, by ruſhing amongſt his enemies, he might have rouſed his followers to deſperation, which is often ſucceſsful; he deprived them of all hope by tamely dying by his own hand. *Socrates*, when expiring in the cauſe of the unity of the Deity, directed a cock to be ſacrificed to *Eſculapius*, the god of phyſic; and the divine *Plato*, the chief of his diſciples, amidſt the ſublimeſt ſtrains of morality, has indulged a vein of fancy, which would have been becoming only in a profeſſed poet. *Livy's* hiſtory of *Rome* abounds with portents and prodigies; and even *Clarendon*, with all the gravity which characterizes his writings, has recorded his own credulity and weakneſs in a very circumſtantial account of a *ghoſt*.

Many other examples might be adduced both from ancient and modern hiſtory to prove, that the greateſt weakneſſes have been united with the greateſt talents. It is therefore not to be wondered at, that in our own country, and even in the circle of our own connections, many are found, Who, after having laboured indefatigably for the public, are too indolent to attend to their own affairs; others, who have fought with the greateſt intrepidity, trembling with the apprehenſion of improbable dangers; and not a few, who, confining their views to immediate emolument, are, or ſeem to be, regardleſs of their own future eaſe, and the proſperity of their offſpring.

To indulge hope, yet to reſtrain the ſallies of a too lively imagination; to be directed by prudence, without liſtening to the ſuggeſtions of timidity; will moſt probably procure us competency and contentment. He to whom nature has granted *health* and talents, although he may experience many diſappointments, muſt find frequent opportunities of exerting them for the promotion of his own eaſe. That object attained, he is praiſe-worthy in extending his views towards the acquiſition of wealth; and wealth, honorably acquired, will procure him the eſteem of many, and the confidence of the public. Thus the higheſt dignity, which a free ſtate can beſtow, will not be conſidered as diſproportionate to his talents and his virtues.

What I have written will not be deemed romantic by thoſe, who reflect on the once humble ſituation of many illuſtrious characters in theſe States; ſome of whom, by indefatigable induſtry and regularity of conduct, are now eminent merchants, promoting at once the wealth of the Union, and their own emolument; and others, after honorably ſerving their country in foreign regions, are now rewarded with the enjoyment of liberty and perſonal independence at home; whilſt thoſe, who lately rode in the *whirlwind of war*, and *directed its rage*, are (and I hope will continue to be) acknowledged our moſt eligible counſellors, and governors in peace.

Let it therefore be remembered, that conſiſtency of conduct is eſſentially neceſſary to tranquility of mind; that if it will not always procure us wealth or power, it will conciliate eſteem and friendſhip; inſure to us the bleſſings of a good conſcience, and recommend us to the mercy of our omnipotent Creator.

To deſerve the applauſe of the public, by endeavouring to unite inſtruction and amuſement, ſhall be the object of the Moderator *in his future exertions; and, in proſecuting his plan, he indulges the hope of receiving occaſional aſſiſtance from gentlemen of erudition and liberal ſentiments.*

DUBLIN, Sept. 26.

Sunday morning, a ſailor, ſtowing the jib on board a veſſel coming into our harbour, from a port in the Baltic, miſſed his ſtep and fell into the water, where he remained above an hour, and was taken up without any ſigns of life. Spirits were applied to his temples and noſtrils in vain, till the Captain ordered the ſume of a lighted tobacco pipe to be thrown into his body. This experiment ſet the lungs in play, and gradually reſtored him. He is now perfectly recovered.

LONDON, September 28.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Sept. 14.

"Arrived the Friendſhip of and from Portland, in America, Wimond Bradbury, maſter, with a cargo of lumber for a market. The veſſel had 47 days paſſage; brings no particular news, only that Congreſs had aſſembled at New-York, had formed a new code of laws, and that trading was very dull, as all the Engliſh ports in the Weſt-Indies, and America, were ſhut againſt them; the only trade they had, was to the French Iſlands; and they were only permitted to ſhip theſe three articles, viz. ſalt, treacle, and rum, all other commodities being prohibited; and this trade was no wiſe lucrative.

"It ſeems rather ſtrange, however, as they have ſeparated entirely from us, and are become as foreign to us as Ruſſians, Pruſſians, Swedes, and Danes, that they ſhould be ſuffered to import into this country, their timber, deals, oars, &c. free of duty. This muſt hurt the merchants who have great ſtocks of Norway, Ruſſia, Pruſſia, and Swediſh timber and deals in their yards, which pay a very high duty, and muſt leſſen revenue by their not paying the duties as other foreigners do, as well as put government to an expence of guarding them with officers.

"We hear from Oſtend, that their Eaſt India trade flouriſhes; all our private traders goe there in ſhipping, inſtead, of cutters. If report ſays true, fifteen ſail are arrived this year from India."

ADVERTISEMENT.

An Engliſh lady of a happy and pleaſant diſpoſition, aged forty, *en bon point*, poſſeſſed of all the charms of converſation mentally to entertain an elderly man of diſtinction as a companion, would embrace ſuch a ſituation. To chaſe the gloomy thought; ſoften the rack of pain: brighten the cloudy hour, from wiſdom's glory, with brilliant ratte diſplayed—would be her conſtant ſtudy: calming the turbulence of paſſion's rage; ſoothing and aſſuaging all the ills of life that man is heir to; endeavouring to make permanent the diadem of ſweeteſt hope to crown the intellectual throne with peace and joy ſupreme, of her loved employer! Encreaſing the felicity of her friend would beſt augment her own. She is converſant in the French and Italian languages.

WINCHESTER, Nov. 26.

A traveller, who paſſed through this town on Saturday laſt, informs of a boat lately going down the Ohio, in which were a number of ſettlers, deſtined for the remote regions of Kentucky, having been attacked by a party of Indians.—The only particulars we have been able to collect, or that he was able to give, relative to this diſaſter are, that a man and his wife were killed by the ſavages.

EDENTON, (N. C.) December 4.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Martin, to a gentleman in this town, dated Tugalow, October 22.

"Since writing his Excellency laſt, I have had a ſmall attack with the Creeks and Cherokees, within three hundred yards of the houſe I lived at. My overſeer is dangerouſly wounded and myſelf plundered of my horſes. We killed one Indian, who appears to be a Creek, I am confined here waiting an anſwer from the Cherokees, which I expect by the 2d of next month and then I think all hoſtilities will ceaſe on their parts. As ſoon as our talks are over I ſhall hurry down to the Aſſembly, if I can get a horſe able to carry me, they being very ſcarce in this country, as the Indians have been pillaging ever ſince ſpring."

New-York, Dec. 29.

Captain Sinnot, of the brig Maryland, who arrived yeſterday from Liſbon, informs, that the ſhip Mary, Captain Robertſon, and the ſhip Flora, Captain Pierce, had ſailed for this port five days before him; alſo, that the ſhip Betſey, Captain Wheaton, was to ſail a few days after him.

Yeſterday morning, about four o'clock, a fire broke out in a bark-houſe in Frankfort-ſtreet, in the ſwamp. The bark-houſe we hear has been deſtroyed, but happily no other damage was done.

The General Aſſembly of North-Carolina have reſolved to call a State Convention to aſſemble and meet together on the third Monday in November next, at ſuch a place as ſhall be appointed for the meeting of the next General Aſſembly, then and there to deliberate and determine on the ſaid Conſtitution, and on the amendments, if any; and if approved by them, to confirm and ratify the ſame on behalf of that ſtate, and make report to Congreſs and to the General Aſſembly.

On Wedneſday evening laſt, the youth of Mr. Johnſton's ſchool deliverd a variety of ſelect pieces from approved authors, with that preciſion, accuracy and judgment, which afforded a pleaſing ſatisfaction to their parents and the ſpectators, while, at the ſame time, their exhibitions eſtabliſhed the credit and reputation of Mr. Johnſton as a teacher.

From a late London Paper.

Died ſuddenly, in the very act of intoxication, one Winter, a man well known at Billingſgate in landing fiſh from the boats; and who had made himſelf remarkable by his frequent uſe of drams, of which he was drinking the twenty-ſecond glaſs that morning, when he dropt down in Thames-ſtreet.—*Read this, ye drunkards, and reform.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY,

MONDAY, December 15, 1788.

Read two petitions reſpecting the patent of Wallermſack, which were committed to the whole Houſe.

Read ſeveral petitions for naturalization, which were committed.

Read a petition from Wm. Cockburne, praying further time to bring in a claim on a forfeited eſtate--referred to the ſame committee as the petition of William Craft.

The fee bill was read a ſecond time and committed.

The bill for putting the conſtitution into operation, was alſo read a ſecond time and committed.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, non concurring the reſolution for chooſing only three members of Congreſs, and propoſing *five*: They alſo ſent another reſolution, requiring the Houſe to appoint a committee, to meet a committee from the Senate, to take into conſideration the appointment of a State Printer.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the laſt reſolution was agreed to, without oppoſition; and Meſſrs. Adgate, J. Van Renſſelaer, Hoffman, B. Livingſton, and Havens, were appointed on the part of the Houſe. [The committee from the ſenate, are Gen. Schuyler, Mr. Lawrence, and Mr. Tredwell.]

Mr. Harriſon then moved to concur with the Senate in the reſolution for appointing *five* delegates to Congreſs.

Mr. Speaker, ſaid he, when that matter was before the Houſe on Saturday, I remember that the principal argument for having only *three*, was the additional expence. In matters of ſuch infinite importance the article of expence ought not to be principally attended to; it was alſo obſerved, that we had formerly been repreſented by three Sir, the conduct of government for deviating from that number and electing *five*, is a ſtrong reaſon why we ſhould agree with the propoſition now before us; for, if there had not been cogent reaſons for increaſing the number, it certainly would not have been done. I believe the true reaſon was, that by appointing only three, the ſtate was ſeldom repreſented. We may better prefer the certainty of a repreſentation, to a trifling expence; and tho' the preſent delegation, it is true, is to be only for a ſhort period, yet in this interval conſequences may ariſe which may affect the lateſt poſterity. Congreſs may enter into treaties, or other important negociations that may highly intereſt our happineſs and proſperity. We ought not, therefore, ſacrifice our ſafety to trifles. I hope, Sir, we ſhall concur with the Senate.

The queſtion being taken, it was agreed to unanimouſly.

Mr. Jones moved for leave and brought in a bill for the relief of debtors with the reſpect to the impriſonment of their perſons, which being read a firſt time was ordered a ſecond reading.

Went into committee on the Governor's ſpeech.

Mr. Low in the chair.

After ſome time ſpent thereon, the committee roſe and reported that they had agreed to a reſolution for paſſing a bill to comply with the requiſition of Congreſs for the year 1788. This reſolution was adopted by the Houſe, and the committee of ways and means directed to bring in the bill. [Adjourned]

TUESDAY, December 16.

The bill for the relief of debtors, with reſpect to the impriſonment of their perſons, was read a ſecond time and committed.

The Houſe then took up the order of the day to nominate and appoint five delegates to Congreſs.

The following is a correct liſt of the votes:—

Alexander Hamilton	22
Egbert Benſon	21
L. Ganſevoort	23
E. L'Hommedieu	21
J. Lawrence	17
A. Yates, jun.	34
S. Jones	26
Ph. Pell	30
J. Flathorn	31
D. Gelſton	29
Z. Platt	1

Mr. Yates, Mr. Jones, Mr. Pell, Mr. Gelſton, and Mr. Hathorn, having the greateſt number of votes, the Houſe reſolved that, on the part of the aſſembly, they were nominated delegates to repreſent this State in Congreſs.

The Senate ſoon after attending in the aſſembly-chamber to compare the nomination of both Houſes, it appeared that they had differed wholly with the aſſembly, having nominated Mr. Hamilton, Mr. L'Hommedieu, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Benſon, and Mr. Ganſevoort.

The two Houſes then proceeded to ballot for five delegates to Congreſs---and the votes being collected, ſtood as follows:

Abraham Yates, jun.	39
David Gelſton	37
John Hathorn	37
Philip Pell	37
Samuel Jones	36
Eara L'Hommedieu	33
Alexander Hamilton	32
Egbert Benſon	23
Leonard Ganſevoort	32
John Lawrence	29
Thomas Tredwell	1

Mr. Yates, Mr. Gelſton, Mr. Hathorn, Mr. Pell, and Mr. Jones, were then declared to be duly elected delegates to repreſent this ſtate in the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, for one year, or until the new conſtitution ſhall be put into operation.

WEDNESDAY, December 17.

Two petitions, praying for an excluſive right to work a mine, near Rocheſter, in Ulſter county, were read and committed to Meſſrs. Verplank, Winn, and Tappen.

A petition from Ananias Cooper and Co. of New York, praying to have the duty on imported hogs briſtles taken off, was read and referred to Meſſieurs Low, Hoffman, and Barker.

The houſe then went into a committee on the bill for putting the new conſtitution into operation:—

Mr. Havens in the chair.

The bill having been read, was then taken up by paragraphs.

When the firſt paragraph was read, which was in ſubſtance, that the Senators ſhould be appointed in the mode preſcribed by the conſtitution of this ſtate for the election of members of Congreſs.

Mr. Harriſon got up, and moved for the following clauſe to be ſubſtituted in lieu thereof:

"After which nomination the Senate and Aſſembly ſhall meet together and compare the liſts of the perſons reſpectively nominated, and if the ſame perſon or perſons is or are named on both liſts, he or they ſhall be a Senator or Senators for the United States; but if the ſaid liſt ſhall agree only as to one of the perſons therein named, and in all caſes where only one perſon is to be choſen, and the two nominations diſagree, then, one half of the perſons named in ſuch liſts and not included in both, ſhall be choſen by the joint ballot of the Senators and members of Aſſembly if met together as aforeſaid, but if more than one perſon is to be choſen, and the liſts ſhall not agree as to either of the perſons named therein, then the members of the Senate ſhall at ſuch meeting chooſe by ballot one of the perſons nominated as aforeſaid by the Aſſembly, and the members of the Aſſembly ſhall in like manner chooſe one of the perſons nominated as aforeſaid by the Senate, and the two perſons ſo choſen ſhall be Senators for the United States."

The following is a liſt of the votes on the queſtion to agree to the amendment:

For the Affirmative.--Mr. B. Livingſton, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Van Cortlandt, Mr. Seamen, Mr.